

Miscellaneous.

SONG OF THE DEACON.

There was an old deacon,
and his mouth was
gaping wide; the
royal wine had
ebbed away
and left
its crystal
side;
and the wind
went humming
and down
the sides it flew,
and through the
reed like
hollow neck
the widest notes it
blew. I placed it in the
window where the blast was
blowing free, and fancied
its pale mouth sang the sweet strains to me.
"They tell me that you conquerors
the Plague has slain his ten, and War his hundred
thousands of the very best of men; but I—
was this bottle empty?"—but I have conquered
more than all your famous conquerors,
and feared and feared of you. Then come, ye
youths and maidens all, come drink
from out my cup, the beverage that
dulls the brain and burns the spirits
up; that puts to shame the conquerors
that slay their scores
below; for this wine, the lava
side of woe. Tho' in
the path of battle,
dread wages of
blood may roll
yet while I kill
of the body, I
have damned the
very soul.
The cholera, the plague,
the sword, the
bullet, the
wreath, as I, in mirth
or malice, on the innocent
have brought. And
still I breathe upon them,
and they stay and yearn by year
thousands tread the diurnal road of death.

Alarm Bell.

From the Louisville Democrat.
PASSING AWAY.
I've seen earth's brightest things
Pass away.
I've seen the joy which pleasure brings
Pass away.
I've seen bright hopes, around which cling
Some youthful heart of joy that sings,
Like dew-drops on the morning's wings,
Pass away.
I've seen the maiden in her bloom
Pass away.
I've seen the youth to manhood come
Pass away.
I've seen the babe, which seemed like mine
Bright cherub sent to cheer our home,
Larger awhile, then to the tomb
Pass away.
I've seen the noble and the brave
Pass away.
I've seen the coward and the knave
Pass away.
I've seen the wealth that cannot save
The poor, whom fortune never gave—
All, all unto one common grave.
Pass away.
I've seen the man of noble birth
Pass away.
I've seen the man of modest worth
Pass away.
I've seen the gladsome "round the hearth,"
Their light hearts filled with joy and mirth,
All, all unto their mother earth
Pass away.
I've seen the mighty statesman great
Pass away.
I've seen the officer of State
Pass away.
I've seen the captain and the mate,
The sexton at the churchyard gate,
All, all unto one common fate
Pass away.
I've seen my favorite little flower
Pass away.
I've seen the friend who cheered my woe
Pass away.
I've feared, too, that death's icy dower
O, may I, like the morning dew,
Into the heavens, with brighter power,
Pass away.
S. P. HARRIS.
OLDEN CO., KY., June, 1892.

The Old House.

There's a spot that I love, there's a home that I prize,
Far better than any on earth.
It is bound by my love, by the love of the true,
And I prize, oh how fondly, its worth.
'Tis not beauty nor splendor endears it to me,
Oh, no; for its grandeur hath flown;
And the fond that binds me to it, my love,
My old home—my dear happy home.
Oh, I home—where dear magic is in that round
How closely it speaks to my heart.
What a world of deep tenderness in that house,
On its walls, and its floor, and its heart.
Could barter the joys of a sweet home of love,
For a path in a strange world unknown?
Could seek for vain pleasures and heartless love,
If they knew the real value of home.
Some sigh to be wealthy, some seek to be great,
Some envy what others can do;
But I'm content in my lowly state,
For the heart's all around me.
And then that dear heart and dear to me,
And hearts that are truly mine;
With fond affection now I hold me to thee,
My old home—my dear, happy home.

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI RAILWAY.—A CONTRACT MADE.—We learn that 230 miles of our Great Western Road to St. Louis has been sold, on most advantageous terms, and the work will now progress with great activity. The part left extends from Cincinnati to the intersection with the Jeffersonville Railway, (25 miles,) which, when completed, will make a Railway line to Louisville, and from St. Louis through the State of Illinois, to Vincennes—145 miles.

The contracts exceed, by nearly 100 miles, what was, at first, intended. But the Company now feel strong, and the present was a favorable time to make contracts with substantial men.

THE IRON BRIDGE.—The Railroad Bridge to be built over the Muskingum at this place the contract for the building of which was awarded to Messrs. Douglas, Smith & Co., of this city, is to be an iron one, invented and patented by Wendell Bollman, the Master of Road on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is to be 52½ feet in length, having four equal spans, and will contain 67 tons of wrought, and 130 tons of cast iron. The only timber used will be in the floor, which will require 65,000 feet of lumber.

The contractors obligate themselves to have the bridge ready for the passage of a train by the first of December next.—Zanesville Courier.

HARK ANIMALS.—Several very rare animals, serpents, &c., have just been sent to Barnum's Museum, New York. In 1851, Mr. Barnum sent a vessel and men to Africa to capture monsters and varieties, and there are a portion of the cargo. An immense Oryzomys, the largest ever seen in America; two Boa Constrictors and two Anacondas, of fearful proportions, measuring in all a hundred feet in length, an Orange Outang, of remarkable resemblance to humanity, and a whole troop of lesser animals are domesticated in their new home—not exactly a happy, but certainly a very curious family.

The true distance between New York and San Francisco is as follows: From New York to Chicago, 2,200 miles; From Chicago to Panama, 84; From Panama to San Francisco 2,700, total 4,984 miles.

Important from Nicaragua.

San Juan, May 30, 1892.
Messrs. Walsh and Wyke, who are to settle the vexed question as to whose property we are—both seemingly very clever gentlemen, and disposed to give us good owners, if they can find them—leave to-day or to-morrow for Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and it is to be hoped they will find in the latter country that which others have pronounced non-existent—namely, a government. It is said that Mr. Webster's instructions are: "If you cannot find a government, make or imagine one."

On the 24th inst., a Frenchman, who had arrived from California on his way home, was robbed of a large amount of money, \$37,350 in gold dust, and a box containing his wife's jewelry, the proceeds of years of hard toil. The circumstances are these: On his arrival here, with his wife, he went to the American Hotel and took lodgings. With him were several friends, through whom, probably, it was soon ascertained that Lafargue, the Frenchman, had a large amount of money. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Lafargue kept a strict watch on their room and trunk until the evening of the 24th, when they were both down stairs—one in the dining-room at tea the other in the bar-room. Mrs. L. states that she heard a noise in her room, and, supposing that something had fallen, she ran up and found the door had been forced open, as well as the trunk, and all the money and jewelry gone. She immediately gave the alarm, and the Mayor, Mr. T. G. Martin, with the police, was soon on the spot. Search was made in and about the premises, but nothing discovered. Several parties were arrested on suspicion.

At this time, a boy of about sixteen years of age, named Joseph F. Silva, stated to the Mayor, that a few moments previous to the alarm of robbery, he was leaning against one of the posts of the gallery of the American Hotel, having just come out of the upper room, when he noticed two men jump from the upper gallery to the ground—one of them stumbling, and having a bundle with him—they then ran swiftly toward the woods—not, however, without his recognizing them as two men whom he had frequently seen in the bar-room of the hotel, dealing the monte. In a short time, the two men came in, and commenced their usual gambling operations, and were identified by the boy. They were arrested and put in the police station. Next day there was of course great excitement, particularly among the Californians, a large number of whom were in town. It was soon reported that the two prisoners, Joseph F. Silva and James Powers, were to be taken forcibly from the authorities, and subjected to Lynch law. The Mayor called on the citizens, the police were strongly manned, all the windows and doors barricaded excepting the front and back doors, at each of which a cannon, loaded with grape shot, stood ready to have the match applied. The citizens and police, armed with muskets, remained inside, the prisoners strongly ironed down to the floor. All day this state of things lasted. Night came, and still large bodies of the Californians could be seen assembled under the trees on the lawn in front of the station house. Daylight came again, and the drowsy and exhausted defenders of the police station were under arms.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., a meeting was called by the Californians, when it was resolved that they would give the authorities until 2 o'clock, P. M., to deliver the prisoners over to them, or they would attack the station house. The Californians numbered several hundred, all armed with revolvers and bowie knives, the citizens and police about fifty strong. Yet, from the advantageous position of the latter, together with their perfect organization, their ready command of the two cannons, and their firm determination to maintain the supremacy of the law, there would have been terrible slaughter. I do not remember ever having witnessed a more intensely exciting scene. Lafargue the Frenchman, is a powerful man, about forty years of age, and with his intelligence and stirring appeals to those around him, his utter recklessness and sworn determination to have revenge, was well calculated to lead his friends into the most desperate measures. This juncture or crisis, the officers of the Saracene landed on shore, and it was made known to the Californians that they would be addressed by Captain Pendergast. A meeting was soon called under the trees, and after being assured by the officers of the Saracene, and the Mayor of our town, that justice should certainly be done, and a speedy trial given to the prisoners, they dispersed with three cheers for Captain Pendergast and the Mayor. On the morning of the 28th, a jury of twelve citizens was empaneled, and the prisoners, John Phillips and James Powers, were brought into court, and the room of Lafargue and robbing him of \$27,350. A third party, one James Thompson, a noted villain, well known in New Orleans, was arrested as being connected with the robbery. He was put upon trial yesterday, and, finding that Phillips had confessed, plead guilty.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock the Mayor's court was organized, and the prisoners were brought up to receive sentence. On being asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on them, Powers replied that he was innocent. Phillips pleaded for mercy on account of his father and family (he is said to be of respectable family). Thompson had nothing to say. The verdict of the court was as follows: You, James Thompson, you, John Phillips, and you, James Powers, I hereby sentence you, each and all, to the penalty of death, that you be taken by the city marshal on to-morrow, Monday, the 31st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., to such place as shall be by law selected, and that you then and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your souls. The sentence is to be carried into execution at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and while I write (11 o'clock, P. M.), the carpenter opposite my room are making the coffins. There is one hope for them, and that is that the city council will commute their sentence; this will probably be done if they all make a full confession, and the money be recovered. So far, but one bag containing \$200, has been found in the woods at a spot indicated by Phillips.

I will add a postscript to-morrow. I am now called to stand by watch at the station-house.
Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M.—James Thompson, alias Conner, has just suffered the extreme penalty of the law, he died as he lived, giving every proof of villainy. He confessed having served his time in penitentiary, and once escaping while under sentence of death. He had therefore met his just doom. Jas. Phillips, alias Bill Clifford, a good-looking young fellow, of about 22 years, and Jas. Powers, have had their sentence commuted, while on the gallows, the dead body of Thompson swinging before them, and are to-morrow to receive fifty lashes, to be well laid on their bare backs, to be branded with the letter T, and sent off by the first vessel.

AMERICAN ACTORS IN ENGLAND.—The talented children are playing at Liverpool. After fulfilling two or three provincial engagements they return to America. Mr. Bachman, the American actor, and Miss Lewis, of the Broadway Theatre, have made their debut at the city of London Theatre. Mr. J. W. Wallace, Jr., has concluded his engagement at the city of London Theatre. Mr. J. W. Wallace, Jr., has concluded his engagement at the city of London Theatre.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—The Charleston Standard says, it seems that the law of South Carolina in regard to colored seamen, is to be tested in more forms than one. The habeas corpus was refused to Manuel Pereira, and his case is under appeal; and now Reuben Roberts, one of H. B. M.'s colored subjects, has been imprisoned. He expects to recover in this action before a Carolina jury, heavy damages for the indignity which he has suffered.

How Catholics regard the Rappings.—In the Boston Pilot of June 5th, the following passages occur in an article on that subject: "The evil is unquestionably spreading. It gains ground only among the protestants of course." "The silly women and some of men who believe it, have left off tormenting their Irish servants about the church, confession, the bible and the priest, and they have begun to solicit them to confer with these ghosts, devils, or whatever they may be. As a general thing, the Irish girls behave nobly; they laugh at the ignorance and superstition of their silly employers." "Protestantism is essentially unscientific—superstitions. It has no principles of its own, whereby to judge things correctly." "Instances have come to our knowledge where the minister tried to preach it down, but his congregations, composed principally of rappers, told him that as a protestant minister, he had no right to preach against any theory or practice which they approved, and they warned him to seek his bread and butter (he didn't get much bread, and the butter wasn't very good) elsewhere." "Among the many evidences, of the relapse of Protestantism into gross Paganism, this afforded by rapping mania, is significant." "The accidental entrance of a baptized person—a Catholic—at a sitting) made the spirit drunk."

"Yankes, capable of making wooden heads, vegetable hams, and dollar clocks, could not fail to perceive the peculiar money-coining facilities afforded by the eulogies, ghostology or rapping mania included."

ENOUGH FOR THE MONTH IN THE EVIL THEREOF.

"BUNKER HILL AND MARENGO, Monday, June 14th, was the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, (1800.) Thursday next is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, (1775)."

I find the above in the Transcript of June 16th. So far as glory has any thing to do with cutting throats, there has been less of it, I believe, in the month of June, than in any other. June is not an ignominious month, nevertheless.

June 1. Battle of Friedburgh, 1745—Newtown battery, 1790—Howe's victory over the French, 1794—capture of the Chesapeake by the Starfish, 1813—Howe's victory over Van Tromp, 1653—George Gordon's Riot, from account to seventh, inclusive, 1793.
"2. Capture of American ships, Growler and Eagle, by British gun boats, 1813—sea fight between the English, under the Duke of York, James 1st, and the Dutch, Dutch Admiral blown up, &c., off Harwich, 1665.
"3. Battle of Ross and Bowny, 1794—Zurich, 1799.
"4. Battle of Antioch, 1794.
"5. Battle of Burlington Heights, 1812.
"6. The Flight, Corcoranville, with the French ships, 1793.
"7. Battle of Arklow, 1793—Montebello, 1801.
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WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REEDER'S BUILDING, Third Street, next door to the City Bank between Vine and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Incorporated by the State of Ohio—Charter Expired Capital \$150,000. Which can by their Charter be increased to Half a Million.

Has two distinct Departments, Joint Stock and Mutual.

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MEDICAL EXAMINERS: Thomas Carroll, M. D., C. H. Conover, M. D., J. F. Potter, M. D.

Office of Third Street, next door east of the City Bank, Reeder's Building, between Vine and Walnut streets.

This Company effect Insurance on lives, confer annuities, grant annuities, and make all other contracts pertaining to Life Insurance, on the most favorable terms.

All the advantages which can be secured by insurance in any office in this country, may be had in this Company. The capital is large and well secured, and the character and standing of those who compose the Board, is a guarantee that the affairs of the Company will be honestly and judiciously managed, and the interests of the insured protected.

In addition to the usual terms of Insurance, this Company have made arrangements to insure those who are not insuring lives, at lower rates than other persons. Also Insure Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. A Division of fifty members, by paying the small annual premium of sixty cents, may have Five Thousand Dollars on the lives of their members, the sum of One Hundred Dollars being paid by the Company on the death of each member.

Joint Stock Department. Rates reduced fifty per cent, and one-third per cent, those who insure on this plan anticipate the profits of a Mutual Company (to the amount of 30% per cent.) in the reduction of the premium. If a person wishes to have a definite sum to his heirs, or to the contingencies of profits, this system of insurance is preferable. Or if he wishes to insure for a period less than life.

Mutual Department. In this department, when the premium amounts to Forty dollars and upwards, but one half is required in cash; dividends of profits annually. This department, unlike other Mutual Companies, is secured by the capital of the Company, (i. e.) \$150,000, and its accumulations.

By combining in one office the Joint Stock and Mutual System of Insurance, we offer advantages to insured persons which cannot be obtained in any other plan. To our Mutual insurers we give the security of our Joint Stock Capital of \$150,000 and its accumulations, and to our Joint Stock insurers we give the security of the capital of the Company, (i. e.) \$150,000, and its accumulations.

But it must be apparent to every one, that this is an advantage, if not a disadvantage, mode of transacting business.

The certainty of future profits, to which every Life Insurance Company is liable, renders it absolutely necessary that a large reserve fund should be maintained for the payment of such losses.

It will be the policy of the Washington Life Insurance Company always to have a reserve fund proportionate to its amount of business.

This is the only method by which adequate security can at all times be furnished to the insured and the Company in a position to which no amount of future losses can impair its solvency.

The charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company provides that a wife may name the life of her husband for her benefit, and for her children, and at his death receive the amount of the policy, without regard to the debts of the husband. Creditors cannot reach it. This privilege cannot be obtained in a foreign company.

The advantages of Life Insurance commands itself to the favorable consideration of every class of persons desiring to secure their families, and the future of their children, in which there is no data for the calculation of premiums, it is founded on the immutable laws of nature, fixed and unchangeable. The rates of premiums are determined from the bills of mortality, and verified by the experience of more than a century.

There is no mode of investment more sure, more certain, or more easily attainable, or more profitable to the insured, than Life Insurance. It is the only species of investment that has stood the test of time, and it yet remains to be recorded, the fact of this purely life insurance Company having failed to meet its obligations during the lapse of nearly a century and a half.

It is the prop which the dying husband leans to support the life of his widow. It is the means which the prudent father reaches forth to his children, and still nourishing his offspring and keeping together the family group. By it, the faithful son protects his aged parents, even when he has preceded them into the life beyond. It is the honest sister's solace, her confident creditor, whose fate seemed least propitious, in a moral and worldly sense, it is one great weapon by which to subvert the empire of sin.

There is danger in delay. Life is uncertain; we know not what a day may bring forth.

A man has no guaranty for health or existence beyond the uncertain future. He has no means of support for those who look up to him for support, it is his duty to do so, and to do it immediately. If he leaves his health, or is hurried to an untimely grave, it is to be because of his wife and children.

Tell it not that the man loves his wife and children, who, having the means and opportunity, makes no effort to protect them against the contingencies of premature death.

California risks taken on the most favorable terms.

January 15, 1892.

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